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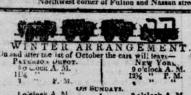
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THE WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturda

THE WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturday doming—price 6% cents per copy, or \$3 12 per annum—post-gos un'd, each in advance.

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Leave Gity Hall for Harlem and Morrisiania, 7 A. M., 9 A.
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ple sting style of Penmanship, executed in an elegant off-hand manner,

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SOURCE OF THE STATE O

Massachusetts Anti-Texas Convention

[Correspondence of the Herald]
Bosron, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
Address to the People of the United States - Brother of the Martyr of Alton-Louis XVI-Fever and Ague about Texas-Bread and Pudding for all-Runaway Scoundrels-Van Buren thrown into the Dock-The " Cato of America"-An Achilles-What Scared Up Annexation-Drunken Char ges-Capt. Tyler Headed-Twisted Whiskers-Something Decisive Proposed Resolution Sub-mi ted-Speeches by President Allen, Garrison, Stanton, and others-The Veritable Pickwick.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
At 20 minutes past 3, the Convention was called to order by the President, and Judge Allen, from the Committee on the Address, submitted a very long Address to the People of the United States.— The address takes strong ground against the annexation of Texas-denies that the representatives in Congress can indicate the assent of their States to the measure, and refers to the fact that the original Union of the States was formed by a Convention, the members of which were specially chosen and delegated for that purpose. The formation of the treaty is then alluded to, its rejection by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and the subsequent introduction at the present session of a joint resolution. which is stated to be modified in form but having substantially the same objects. The address deplores the passage of this resolution by the House. and states that if it pass the Senate, the forms of

substantially the same objects. The address deplores the passage of this resolution by the House, and states that if it pass the Senate, the forms of law will be complied with, but the spirit thereof violated; that a precedent will thus be established; which will lead to the trampling on the treaty-making power of the Senate. The opinion is strong ly urged that a resolution in any shape, for the an nexation of another nation, is a compact or treaty with a foreign government, and therefore of necessity, according to the Constitution, requires a two thirds vote of the Senate.

The doctrine is, however, laid down in the address, with great positiveness, that there is no power in any, or all the branches of the nations government, for the annexation of foreign territory. The precedents of Louisi and and Florids are mentioned in the address, and it is denied that any of the oiscumstances of necessity, which somehave supposed, excused those infractions of the Constitution, exist in the present case. The next position of the address is, that annexation is calculated and designed for the purpose of upholding, strengthening, and perpetuating negro elsevity; and the frankness of fMr. Calhoun's avowal upon this subject is strengly urged. A large space is devoted to a view of the institution of slavery in the United States, from the time of the revolution to the present time; and the opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Jay, and others in favor of abolishing slavery, are cited. The fact that the Constitution does not once mention slavery, is touched upon; and also the incompatability of slavery with some of the first provisions of that instrument. Other objections to annexation, independence of the constitutional objection, are the urged; and particularly with reference to the manner in which Texan independence was achieved, viz: by citizens of frest provisions of that instruments, in case of the annexation of Texas, pay her debts, supposed to be \$20,000,000, assume the was a sachieved, viz: by citizens o

sain no Delieved 184 measures to be adopted by uwill either precipitate action upon the subject of thannexation of Texas, or clese, if we come up firmly
and nobly as men, may stay that hand which is
about to write "infamy" upon our national banner
and our history. He said he came here to discuss
this question alone; upon some points his raine
was fixed, but upon others he wanted light from
the minds here. He wanted to know why there
was such a fever and ague to annex Texas? For
sometimes the friends of the measure were shakins
with apprehension, and again burning with zeal
lide wanted to know if we hand't got land enough
in the United States, without taking Texas?—
"Why," said he, "I can show you lands of the
richest kind in the State of Maine, which any
man can buy for 50 cents per acre, and pay for it
by working out his taxes on the highway. New
Hampshire, with her heart-as hard on this subject
as her own granite hills—she is not all settled—
New York is not—nor Onio—nor Michigan; and
it you will go to Illinois, I will show you un
ploughed pratires which will furnish a loaf of
bread and an Indian pudding for all. Land, then
was not the object. But it was said that the people
desired Texas. He denied it. The anti-slaver;
party, he knew, did not desire it; the whige said
they did not—and no action of the democratic party
showed that they were altogether in favor of it
He said Van Buren was the candidate of the democratic party up to last May. Their banner way.
Van Buren versus Texas But the South was in
the convention, and Van Buren was wrapped into
his Anti-Texas proclamation and thrown into the
dock with the inquaction to sink or swim, live or
die, for they could do nothing for him. The South
coaxed the other delegates to vote for Polk's nomination, but they did not mean that they wanted
Texas. How was it in New York, he asked
There Silas Wright sat in his tent like Achilles,
and refused to stir for Texas; he would not movuntil some Patroclus of the party was slain.
He said his riem of the party was

President Allen of Northampton, formerly the head of Waterville College, Me., next addressed the chair in a rambling, in flective speech, in the course of which he argued that though the dissolution of the Union might be a great evil, in his spinion, the annexation of Texas was a greater. He quoted the lines of Mr. Wm. Jones, commencing with—

"What constitutes a State ?"

"What constitutes a State ?"

Ind recited the passage with the gusto of a confirmed pedant. From that he touched upon Mr.
Calhoun's correspondence on the Texas question, and dragged in by the head and shoulders, the stale slang about Jackson's quarrel with Calhoun, an account of one of the ledies of his cabinet —
(At this allusion of the reverend gentleman, there was much applanse.)

When Mr. Allen concluded,
Mr. Hussey, a Quaker abolitionist from Lynn, took the floor, and moved that the committee on business be instructed to report resolutions condemning the action of South Carolina and Louisiana in seading home Messrs. Hoar and Hubbard.

The Hon. Mr. Phillips thought it better that the committee should not be instructed, as the Massachusetts Legislature were about to have some able resolutions on these subjects, reported by a committee. If the motion were modified so as to leave the subject at the discretion of the committee, he should be in favor of it. Hussey agreed to the modification, and the motion was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Vice President Grennell took the Chair at the appointed hour, and there being no business before he Convention,
GEGRGE S. HILLARD, Esq., of Boston, commen-

Vice President Grennell took the Chair at the appointed hour, and there being no business before the Convention,

Grosge S. Hillard, Esq., of Boston, commenced a very poetical speech against the annexation of Texas. He viewed it first as a moral question, and condemned the mercenery motives which had seen appealed to to induce Messachusetts to approve of annexation. He said she would get no benefit to her commerce or manufactures by an anxing Texas, and even if she would, he thought it ligraceful that a free people should be willing to attend slavery for the sake of a few paltry dollars with the assertion put forth by Mr. Calhoun that England had made a mistake by emanipating the laves in the West Indies, lauding Great Beitain itally for that act. The argument in favor of annexation, founded on the probable increase of the value of slave property, was next brought forward and commented upon with great severity. As to all these appeals from the South to help to improve heir slave property, Massachusetts had but one miswer to make, and that was, "it was not so nominated in the boud." He said he had thought a great deal on the annexation of Texas, and felt feeply; and he wondered the people of New England had so much apathy on the subject; and that he guns fred upon the Common yesterday sounded ohim like the horrid exultations of the priests of Moloch around the sacrifice of a human victim.— (Unbounded applause.)

With LLOYD Garrison, the celebrated leader of the abolitionists, was next called for from various parts of the hall, and came forward amidst the most rapturous demonstrations of splause. He stid he rose to second the motion made by Mr. Lovejoy, in the afternoon, for the recommitment of the address, substantially as follows:—

"That in view of the fact that two branches of the General Government have already declared their approbation of the annexation of Texas, we deem it our duty to declare what two branches of the General Government, to form a new annual several to assemble and choose delegates for a s

hen he was a constitutionalist. But if the genleman meant to uphold the Constitution and Union,
ifter the one had been violated, and the other disolived by annexation, then he was no unionist or
onstitutionalist. He would never uphold the uaholy compromise of the Constitution with elavery,
or his motto, as was well known, was-"No
mion with slaveholders!" (Prolonged and deaiaing applause) The question was abeut supportag the Constitution—but had we any Censtition to support! Where stands Massachusetts at
the present time? Where are the rights of her colored citizens in southern States? Have not South
Carolina and Louisiana declared war against
Massachusetts? We are liable to be thrown into
orison in the southern States! Have not South
Carolina and Louisiana declared war against
Massachusetts? We dare to stand up in support
of our honest sentiments. This was the Union
and the Constitution, and the Union they now enoped, and would they support it? He said he consented to be a member of this Convention, because he supposed it was to meet under the admission that Texas would be annexed, and
there would be no Constitution and no
Union, and we must meet to form another.—
Who (the speaker inquired,) needs to be told what
we ought to do! The proposition of the Rev. Mr.
Lovrigy was to declare that Massachusetts wasreed from the obligation to support slavery by the
annexation of Texas. Did he mean that because
he South did an unconstitutional act we should
to another! Suppose that Texas was annexed,
and the opponents of slavery should have the
ower: in Congress, and should, under the present
constitution, pass an act for the abolition of slavery
throughout the Union—would not that, he asked,
he a violation of the constitution? He said that
if the convention meant to act urgish, they would
bouldly declare the Union. Then Massachusetts
held a convention and issued an address, written
by Mr. Webster, declaring a solemn protest agains
the measure. But Missouri was admitted, notwithstanding, as a slav

the slightest concession to the slave-holders; he would have no bowing the craven knee in the dust. He said, "if there was any one here who had any sympathy in his heart for Texas, let him go to the land of the knawe and the thief." Some persons said, that we had nothing to do with slavery, but he would sak them how much the traders of the north had loss by the debts of the slave-holding States? He would call their attention to the much greater sum paid by the country in salaries, to acuthern presidents than to northers; the difference against the north was about \$700,000. There was also a great disproportion in the amount and to vice presidents, secretaries, consuls, clerks, &c., from the south, and for southern fortifications, julis in the district to lock no slaves in, besides the immense sum of \$40,000,000 paid for the aegro-hout in Florida, some interest of the composition of the Convention, and asked if the whigs were there?—("Yes, yes," was the general response.) He asked if the liberty men were there!—("Yes, yes," was the reply, and great cheering.) "Well," said he, "are the democrats here? ("No, no," was the answer; "they are gone to Texas, "says one.) Mr. Hussey said, the democrats were alraid to be there, because John P. Hule had been read out of the party, and narrated how Frankin Pierce of New Hampshire, and bribing them, for what he knew, to denounce liste. (Craes of shame.) As to the idea preached up by some democrats that the annexation of Texas would lead to the abolition of slavery, he would say as an abolitioniet, that he wanted no such aid. He said slavery would die out of itself in fifteen years, if Texas was kept out of the Union, for it now cost \$46 per year to support slaves in the South, and they produced on the average only \$37\frac{1}{2}, and it was idle to suppose that the slaveholders would keep up the system much longer when it was such a looning business. He said that northern tradewas to be improved, "net by annexing Texas, but by burning slavery out." (Great and prolonged applau

The Hon. Linus Child, of the Senate, arose and said that the question was not now what we hall do it Texas be annexed, but what we shall do to prevent annexation; that we came not here to speak of a dissolution of the Union, but to invoke the power and aid of the constitution to prevent it; he, therefore, moved to lay the motion to re-commit and the motion to amend, on the table. The question to lay on the table was taken and carried by a small majority.

There being no business then before the Convention, the members were disposed to have another treat of elequence, and so there was a general only or H. B. Stanton, the abolitionist, and third party candidate for Congress at the lete election in the 2d district. Stanton was ready, cocked and primed, and let off a regular forty pounder against the democrats who advocated annexation. He commended the anti-slavery portion of the address remorted by the committee, as being high toned and strong, and to him perfectly satisfactory. He said much that was new and good, but the good had been said before, and the new wasnot worth saying. Yet he was well applauded, and apparently satisfied with his performance.

Some members of the committee on business being son est, the Chair appointed Messrs. C. B. Boynton, Henry Wilson, Erastus Hopkins, N. B. Borden, and Thomas N. French upon the said committee.

"Stetson," "Stetson," was now called from all

Boynton, Henry Wilson, Erastus Hopkins, N. B. Borden, and Thomas N. French upon the said committee.

"Stetson," "Stetson," was now called from all quarters of the hall, and, in response, a portly gentleman, with a bland countenance, the perfect embodyment of Dickens' Pickwick, (making all due allowance for the eularging effect of the abundant and healthy fare of the United States, upon Mr. P) rolled himself forward, and was greeted with shouts of laughter and applause. The Chair announced him as the Rev. Cales Streton, of Medford. The fat geatteman run over with the usual common place topics, which had been thrummed on throughout the day and evening, and so far as we could perceive, very little to the elucidation of any important truth. But his manner was 6 irresistably comic, that he kept the whole audience in a roar of laughter, which was by no means mitigated by his occasional assurance that he did not see what they were laughing at. Occasionally he would turn his massive back upon the audience, and, in the heat of his zeal, shake his first the Chairman, with the most pugnacious in dications; and as the merriment of the convention broke forth at this, he would throw himself about by a sudden jump, face the "sea of graining faces," traverse the rostrum from corner to corner, like an enraged tiger, and then lay down some common truism, as if he meant it should never ise again. Eut "the brightest pleasures are aye the fleetest," and the worthy parson soon left the rostrum, and then the Convention adjourned to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 10 o'clock, to morrow moraing.

The Tremont Temple was selected as the place.

The Tremont Temple was selected as the place

or the adjourned meeting, because Faneuil Hall would be used for the municipal election to morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 30, 1845

At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, the convention assembled in the Tremont Temple (the old Tremont Theatre). About as many delegates were present as on the previous day; and the galleties were well filled with spectators of both sexes, and of colors as varied as the spirits described by the witches in Macbeth. Prayer was made by the Rev. President Allen, of Northampton, and then the President, Hon. Judge Williams, took the chair.

Messrs. S. C. Phillips, of Salem; Charles Allen, of Worcester; John C. Gray and Chas. F. Adams, of Boston; and William B. Calhoun, were appointed the permanent committee of correspondence, provided for in the report of the committee—that they were all of the whig party, and he thought the abolitionists ought to be represented, and perhaps the democrats.

Mr. Garrison objected to the committee—that they were all of the whig party, and he thought the abolitionists ought to be represented, and perhaps the democrats.

Mr. Prillips, the chairman of the business committee, read a letter from the Hon. Leverett Saltenstall, of Salem, a prominent actor in getting up the Hartford Convention. This letter expressed the most decided hostility to annexation, and the writer's regret at not being able to be preent Mr. Phillips then made a great flourish of trumpets about a letter he had got from a distinguished democrat of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas, and in tavor of the objects of the convention. Expectation was on tip-toe, and the assembly were making up their mouths to hear a declaration against Texas from the protound Morton, the eloquent Bancroft, or the brilliant Rantoul, at least, when lo, and behold! the "distinguished democrat" turned out to be one James Fowler, an obscure individual of Westfield, who left the "locos" some year or two since, and is now an abolitionist. The name came like a shower of cold water upon the hearted expectations of the conventi

foot in the grave, it appeared to him unseemly that he should take an active part in the convention.

In compliance with Mr. Garrison's suggestion, the Correspondence Committee was enlarged by the addition of two members, and James Fowler, of Westfield, and James G. Carter, of Lancaster, two abolitionists, were appointed.

Mr. Mosra Grago, of Roxbury, rose and claimed the attention of the meeting. The Hon. S. G. Goodrich, the quondam Peter Parley, endorsed Mr. Gregg as "an eminent democrat from Roxbury, and the head of the Roxbury delegation in the Convention." He said he was a democrat and he thought there were a great many democrate in Massachusetts opposed to the snaeration of Texas. He was opposed to it, and "would sooner take the serpent hisself in his bosom. No, no, I am a democrat, but not democrat enough for this." (Great applause.) He informed the meeting that he was not willing to lift up his hand, voice, or anything else, for the "snaexaction of Texas." (Great sen sation among the ladies.) Facing the President, and turning his back upon the Convention, he began to thunder out against "the most eminent, most cussed, most diabolical Convention at Baltimore." When there were loud shouts of "turn round," to which a wag responded by replying, "he nas already turned round, don't you hear him?"—This sally produced much mirth among the members. The speaker turned round, and with he sd sepressed, and eyes elevated, glowered upon the audience like a mad bull; but his hostility was against the measures of the Baltimore Convention, and he gored them "the worst kind," pronouncing the most wretchedes, the most wickedes he ever heard of "(Tremendous applause.) He noncluded his belilicose speech by favoring the Convention with this remarkable axiom—"Just as sure as you proferyour hand to the devil for a temporary purpose, as I've said before, he will embrace you body and soul." The speaker then said down amidst shouts of laughter.

The Rev. S. J. May, of Lexiagton, an abolitionist, non-resistant, peace man, &c., the

GARRISON inquired, sotte roce, whether the slaves advertised him as a runaway?

A second reading of the resolutions was then asked for, and while Mr Hussey was employed therein, Mr. Goodrich, of Roxbury, requested him to give way for a moment, while he submitted a motion.

motion.

Mr. Goedrich then moved that the farther reading be dispensed with, and the resolutions laid on the table. The metion was supported by the gendeman in some remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to say, that the orinion of Massachusetts upon the South Cerolina outrage should be expressed by some higher voice than this Convention.

Mr. Hussey "would like to ask the sentleman where he would lock for a higher voice?" (Great laughter, and cries of "question, question.")

A motion was then made to adjourn to 3 o'clock this afternoon, and voiced down.

The question was then taken on laying the resolutions on the table, and it was done by a large majority.

resolutions on the table, and it was done by a large majority.

S. E. Skwall, Esq., of Roxbury, the abelition candidate for Governor, then moved a vote of thanks to the President for the able and dignified manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair.

The motion was adopted, and Judge Williams responded in a brief acknowledgment for the vote.

A member then suggested that the members in favor of passing the resolutions had better remain after the Convention had dissolved, and vote them through.

On motion of Mr. Child, the officers of the meeting were authorized to print the proceedings of

On motion of Mr. Child, the officers of the meeting were authorized to print the proceedings of the Convention in pamphlet form and in the newspapers, and to attach the names of the officers to the publication.

Mr. Garrison arose and expressed his perfect satisfaction with the proceedings of the convention, and declared that they would be regarded with honor by posterity, as the bold expression of the people of Massachusetts against the curse of helding human beings in bondage. But he was sorry to hear from Mr. Sprague, of Duxbury, a declaration that propositions had been made in the neovention to dissolve the Union. He believed this was not the fact; and that the propositions merely proposed to declare that the Union would be dissolved by the annexation of Texas. He requested Mr. Sprague to correct the statement, so mat "wicked editors" might not make such a charge and then quote Mr. Sprague as authority.

Mr. Sprague did not heed the call, and the convention then dissolved, at half-past two P. M.

selection of the contentions of the Dirich Process was not selected in the fact, the content of the Dirich Process was not selected in a fact, the Dirich Process was not selected in the fact, the content of the tenth of the te Mr. Sprague did not heed the cali, and the convention then dissolved, at half-past two P. M.

Manufactures in Massachusetts.—We have irready mentioned that a compeny of Boston capitalists have secured a tract of territory for two miles along both the banks of the Merrimack at Andover, where they contemplate the establishment of manufactures, on a large scale. A petition headed by Samuel Lawrence, was presented in the House of Representatives on Saturday, for incorporation for manufacturing purposes, and to build a dam across the Merrimack river, about seven males below Lowell. Perhaps it will be well for the people in this vicinity to inquire how much this will interfere with their supplies of timber and wood down the Merrimac.—This will perhaps be the germ of another city similar in its character to Lowell, and is an additional reason for the building of a railroad from Newburyport to Georgetown, which will ultimately give the most convenient point of access for this embryo dity to the seaboard. At the point where the dam is to be made, it is stated a fail of 25 feet can be obtained, and the fall at Lowell is only 31 feet. Thus the whole of the Merrimack, together with the Concordiver and several other streams which fall into the Merrimack, below the dam and Particket Falls at Lowell, will be again used. The company for the construction of the dam and creation of the power, will employ a capital of half a million of dollars, and bey enter into this undertaking, because they say hat nearly all the water power in this State has seen taken up, and the capitalists of Boston have in consequence of this, invested largely in Nashua and Manchester, N. H., and Suco., Me. The manufacturing interest seems to have lost none of its nergy, but goes on constantly effecting new chievements. It was thought that the recent Predential election would check enterprises of this state, but if does not appear to, though probably and the reselt been different, the onward movement would have been more extensive. As it is, new mills are

Annexation in Michigan.—On the 22d inst., the House of Representatives of Michigan passed to a third reading, the joint resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congrus to use their exertions for the immediate re-anacxation of Texas to the instead States. A province offered by Nr. Compton, that is re-annexation shall not contrare the two constitution of the United States, and shall not extend the institution of alvers, was rejected by the States and their resolution was flavory or involuntary servitede for ever in the territory of Texas, was also rejected, 14 to 34. The resolution was flavory or involuntary servitede for ever in the territory of Texas, was also rejected, 14 to 34. The resolution was flavory or involuntary servitede for ever in the territory of Texas, was also rejected, 14 to 34. The resolution was flavory or involuntary servited for ever in the territory of the same of copper or have been discovered on both dess of the Merrimee river in Frankin county, do., above the mouth of Indian Creek. An intelect gentleman, who has examined it, expressed to a that it is the most extensive and abundant supply to opper ore found in the west, far exceeding the interest of copper on the Current, or in Madison county, Missouri. It is about sixty miles from St. Louis.

Appointments by the Governor, Jan. 22— New York Chy-James H. Dill, notary, vice C. H. Deugherty, resigned. Gro. D. Cooper, notary, vice M. L. Zehriskie, resigned. Wm. R. McCullough, weinhergoneral, vice H. E. Reill, resigned. He. ry A. Seach, inspector general of best and posk vice C. A. Jackson, regigned. John Bood, impector of lumber, vice W. Reeves, origined. Berj. S. Brocks, notary, vice A. Harrison, regined. Wm. H. Faine, notary, vice Wm. G. Wood, regined.

From Hupson —Mr. Thomas Sedgwick, Deputy merifi of Columbia county, whose fearless and ficient conduct throughout the Anti-Rent disturbances, has won far him the respect and good will of law loving citizens, arrived in our city this morning, and has ledgings at the American Hotel. We saw from him that everything is quiet at Hudson, and that the troops there are under orders for home. The artillery returned to day at neon, and the Emmet Guards or expected to merzone usuaming, of course, that no using occurs to require their longer stay at Hudson—Allowy Journal, Jan. 29.

THE FROPRIETOR respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened his given and aplendid hotel. If yearly the content of the public that he has opened his given and aplendid hotel. If yearly the consequence of the content of the c

N. B.—Those who want Lodgings after the house closes, will one the hall hell.

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